THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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CAMPAIGN SONGS FOR THE TIMES.

Parker, the Young Millionaire.

(Written for the Daily Commercial.)

Air—"Old Dan Tucker."

Come listen all ye gentlemen,
Come listen one and all,
And I will sing a song to you
About a rich man's fall.
Sing hey, sing ho, sing hey, sing ho,
Sing hey, sing ho, sing hey,
Sing hey, sing ho, sing hey, sing ho,
Sing hey, sing ho, sing hey.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed summer day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed winter day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed holiday.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Sunday.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Fourth of July.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Christmas day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed New Year's day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Thanksgiving day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Fast day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Election day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Inauguration day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Independence day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Jubilee day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Centennial day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Sabbath day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Leap Year day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Ash Wednesday.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Good Friday.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Easter day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Whitsunday.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Trinity day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Corpus Christi day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed All Saints' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed All Souls' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Candlemas day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Annunciation day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Assumption day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Nativity day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Purification day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Circumcision day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Epiphany day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Ascension day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Visitation day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Conception day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Presentation day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Transfiguration day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Innocents' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Cross day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Thursday.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Saturday.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Week.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Ghost day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Trinity day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Rosary day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Name day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Family day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Sepulchre day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Angels' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Martyrs' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Confessors' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Virgins' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Widows' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Penitents' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Hermits' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Anchorites' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Recluses' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Abbots' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

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Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Nuns' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Deacons' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Priests' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Bishops' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Archbishops' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Patriarchs' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Cardinals' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
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But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Popes' day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

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Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

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Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Seraphim day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Cherubim day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Thrones day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Dominations day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Principalities day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Powers day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

When Parker was a little boy
He had no time to play,
But he must work from morn till night
Each blessed Holy Virtues day.
Sing hey, sing ho, &c.

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THE QUALITIES OF STEEL.

By Sir William Armstrong.

Sir William Armstrong supplies the first really good definition of steel that we have read, and it is sufficient. In reaching, by a course similar of the pure ferruginous engineers and others with an admirable guide as to the ductility and tenacity of wrought iron and steel, and this itself is no small achievement. "The conclusion at which I have long since arrived," says Sir William, "and which I still maintain, is, that although steel has much greater tensile strength than wrought iron, it is less adapted to resist concussive strain. * * * Impressed with this belief and other opinion that the tributary action attending excessive elongation is more dangerous in steel than in iron. * * * The want of uniformity is another objection to steel."

Now it is quite true that tensile men have been so long in the habit of using steel as a structural metal only, but we have never found that wrought iron was more liable to be unsafe and unreliable because of its fibrous structure. The chain was invented and the law-of-average was improved.

The Rector Rev. Mr. Scarborough delivered the following discourse:

Text—"Who will arise for me or who hath set me in the battle?"—Job xxxix.

It was a glorious and a joyous day when the first congregation assembled and met together again for the worship of God, a thrill of indefinable satisfaction stirred every devout heart, that at last a resting place was provided for the ark of the covenant, where God himself would condescend to dwell by his more immediate and special presence between the outstretched wings of the cherubim.

It was a great event in history when King Solomon offered up the princely sacrifice and in the words, and to the time-honored tune of the old Hebrew hymn, the temple on the Mount was magnificent and costly as was the house of Jehovah, and as nothing more was to be, it was finally removed over. The lingering chant was ceased, the hand of the destroyer was to be stayed, and the sacred words to be uttered down with axes and hammers. In their sad, solemn, and mournful cadence, and in distinct articulation from the workmen, the lingering chant seems to ascend to heaven in the ear of God, and the sacred words of the temple service were audible in every part of the world. The time had arrived when the glorious work of the building had to be consecrated with such solemnities as were befitting the dedication of everything to the honor of his unfinishable name and kingdom.

The same divine was laid with the imposing ritual of the order of Free Masons, and with the same solemn and sacred words. The corner stone was formally set and consecrated to the service of God, and the building was then complete, for I find the tower was built a year or two later by some other architect, and the whole work brought down with axes and hammers. In these ancient days, before the invention of gunpowder, and the destruction of human life by cannon, the building could be either demolished or erected with equal facility. Hence the command to the ancient Israelites to destroy the idolatrous temples of the heathen nations, and to build the temple of the true God.

Now it is quite true that the present church building is not the temple of God, but we have reason to believe that it is the place where he dwells and manifests himself in the midst of his people. We have reason to believe that he has answered the prayers of his people who have assembled in this sacred place, and that he has blessed the preaching of his word in the mouths of the ministers of the gospel who have officiated in this house. We have reason to believe that he has heard the prayers of his people, and that he has blessed the administration of the sacraments to many souls

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

A system of philosophy may be supposed harmoniously held without any correct basis for its propagation. Such a system is not necessarily aggressive, and may produce neither missionaries nor martyrs. But a religious system which does not seek its own extension, resting contented with the adherents whom accident, or circumstances give it, can never inspire much respect either for its own worth, or for the sincerity of its professors.

Christianity was aggressive in the beginning—and hence was persecuted by Imperial Rome, which looked with indifference or approval upon all other religious sects in its own. It has been aggressive, more or less, ever since—and must continue to be so, or cease to live. "The congregation for the propagation of the faith" of the Church of Rome was constituted by Gregory XV., in 1622. This is still the chief agency of the missionary energies of the Papal Church. Among Protestants an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission planned by FREDERICK IV., in 1706. The Propagation of the Gospel Society, with its sphere generally limited to the British colonies, received its charter in 1701. The Moravians commenced their special missions about 1736. The London Missionary Society held its first meeting in 1794. These societies were the principal agencies for the extension of Christianity in Pagan lands, up to the year 1810, when the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed. From the year of its existence its growth in income, energy and efficiency has been uniform, until at the present time it is admitted to hold a first place among organizations for the propagation of the faith of Christendom. The Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Lutherans, &c., have for many years maintained many missionaries in the foreign field, who in zeal and effective industry are second to no others. We suppose we know of no case in which we are more immediately concerned than we are in Spain. "Castles in Spain" have long been current in England and elsewhere. The impression perhaps exists in many minds that the Spaniards are not people to make the best, or even a commonly good use of their opportunities, and that their political efforts are about as likely to result in *farce* as in success. While the Herald's party, meaning the party in favor of a monarchical government, is plainly in the ascendant, the Republicans are numerous, and the latest reports at present indicate a strong and decided progress. One hardly knows whether to rejoice or not over the fact. Double and very justly grounded doubts exist regarding the preparation of Spain for Democratic institutions.

Regret was common at the time and has often been expressed since, that some thing decisive for the future was not done at once upon the flight of the Queen—that a Republic was not immediately established, or that its own transference to the throne or another of eligible candidates. It may be that the cementing influence or presence of some fallen government, was the condition especially needed by Spain in the stage at which its history has arrived. Governments are not a thing to be put on like a new garment, though it may sometimes be thrown off like an old one. Political institutions must grow to the people, as they must grow to them.

This interval is also illustrating, as nothing else could have done, the change which has come over the people of Spain as over all other nations of Europe. To be impressed with the change we need not go back a hundred years; we need only compare the Spaniards of 1809 and 1812, or even of 1840, with the Spaniards of to-day. What that has two years since been from all accessible sources of information endeavored to form a distinct conception of the Spanish character and of the manner in which victory warranted us to expect them to act in given circumstances, could have served to paint the spirit and conduct they have since manifested since the departure of their Queen? Political dissolution has performed something less, but perhaps nothing so astonishing here, as the change in the consciousness of each a people from world-hero to zero.

And it is now quite useless to the Spaniards to admit that, after all necessary abatements, the change reflected by indicative growth, for which, on the whole much has been, but little more than the qualities which prepare a nation for self-government.

If this view of the subject is sound, it tends to impart interest to the almost daily telegraphic detail affairs in the Peninsula. We are permitted to witness a spectacle adapted to gratify the curiosity of all observers, and to call forth the keen sympathy of Republicans. It is only or chiefly by so comprehending the significance of some of the revelations of the last twelvemonth in that country, that their character is not at once will be Anglo-Saxon—and Spaniards will doubtless continue to approve and to do things which excite our disgust or abhorrence. But we have good reason in their actions and manifestations of the past year, to conclude that old Spain is dead, never to revive. Thus we suppose to be true, whether the Government become a monarchy or a republic. One clear indication of the change is the spirit in which the Government is reported to have received the American remonstrance against the acts in which the war has been carried on in Cuba.

Bayard Taylor, the eminent Philadelphia lawyer, who, it will be remembered, two years ago threw the weight of his influence for Judge Strohecker and against Judge Williams, is performing a service of similar character at this time, in opposition to the claims of Mr. Finnerman. Mr. Brewer, now hurling Judge Williams's name on the Supreme Bench, "he has discharged his duties faithfully and honestly, and no living man can be urged why he should not be nominated," and then he adds: "But the question of Judge Williams' re-nomination is strengthened by the fact that of Mr. Finnerman, the rival candidate, we know nothing but that he is a politician and Democratic partisan. No doubt he is a respectable man, but where do we find his qualifications for a judicial position? Again, the present position of the Supreme Court is somewhat precarious and anomalous, which was not the case at the time of Judge Strohecker's election. It has recently been converted into a sort of political court. By the election of Finnerman a Democratic majority will be created, and the entire position will be changed, and the entire policy, law and management of the interests of the State may be controlled for Democratic purposes. It is certainly asking too much, with such prospects in view, to require any reasonable man to abandon his duties and to fight under those of an opposing and dangerous oligarchy."

We believe in a strong opponent of an election judiciary, but he thinks the only way to mitigate its evils is by the election of a Judge like the Republican candidate, who has been tried by experience—the great test of men and judicial integrity.

JUDGE LONGYEAR on the bench, said to the Philadelphia Grand Jury last week: "There is a carnival of crime now raging." The same remark he heard for a local application, but it is to suit the city of a more general one. The cause of this state of things seems worthy of consideration. It is the way the laws are administered, or because manhood have suddenly become more corrupt and desperate than formerly? Is it to be found in the character and discipline of our institutions to which our criminals are consigned, and from which they are sent forth worse than before, to prey upon the community again? Judge LONGYEAR takes the opposite view, and holds that to the "humanitarian ideas of the day" is the "carnival of crime" chargeable. Since there is very little of humanitarianism in our prison discipline, especially in the community to which Judge LONGYEAR's original remark was designed to apply, this cannot be considered the cause of the aforesaid carnival. The truth is, criminals, in a vast majority of cases, come out worse than they went in, not as the result of "humanitarian ideas," but the want of them. Another observation of the distinguished Judge is, we conclude, more in accordance with fact and experience. It is this: "The great cause of the prevalence of crime is to be found in the defective license laws, by which hundreds sell liquor without a license, and every man who can pay fifty dollars is allowed by law to set up his 'liquor to the public.'" How, as much as in any one place, we conclude is the seat of this difficulty. It is the cry that comes up out from one but every direction. The testimony of Judges, Grand Juries, and Philanthropists is that the great cause of the prevalence of crime to be found "in the defective license laws," or the frauds that are perpetrated in administering them. How to remedy the evil, addresses itself to the citizen who feels that he has not an interest in the general welfare.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A NEW YORK paper lauds its Chicago disciples "from the wickedest city in the world."

AT a meeting in a Methodist church in Jersey City, the other day, the organist played a selection or airs from "Governor in Embarrassment," and the whole time the choir played "Oh Hush Thee, Dear," from "Judge Haliburton," on a similar occasion. The New Jersey road-ballads have, however, and encourages the hilarious genius with the "Pe-tong."

AN old man, whose sight was defective and had to use glasses, was reading a newspaper on the train between Wheeling, W. Va., and Washington a few days ago. When the conductor called the first station the quick disappearance of the light caused him to look up. Taking off his spectacles and wiping them, he resumed the first station the quick disappearance of the light caused him to look up. Taking off his spectacles and wiping them, he resumed his reading, and again tried to read. Perceiving that all was still dark, he dropped both glasses and spectacles, continuing, in a loud voice, "My God, will nobody tell me what's the matter?" The passengers, and it was a long time before he could be convinced what was the matter. On coming again to the light he thanked God for restoring me his sight.

THE island of Mount Desert is literally taken possession of by sea fowl. The rocks and ground are covered with them, and the trees lately found under their weight. It is a sight to behold, and the name of their aggregate seems to be legion. A more than usual number of members a week, hence can not be gauged by what they are to-day. Johnson is now elected, and Grant will be elected. That is pretty certain. In that case either ex-Governor NOBLE, Brown, or Judge Henry Cooper, is likely to be the successful man.

A THOUSAND Spanish rifles arrived at Boston this week, and by the first of November two reinforcements amounting to ten thousand regulars will reach Cuba. A late Madrid letter says: "All the might of the Spanish crown is to be put forth in one grand effort to stamp out the insurrection; and it is to be done, if possible, before the meeting of the American legislative chambers, so as to give the great Republic of all gesticulations to intermeddle in the affairs of Cuba." But still, for all that, it may not be done. The Cubans are somewhat interested in the result of such a struggle, and within twice or three years, the power of the Legislative chambers to interfere may be greatly increased. But the new doctrine of Secretary FISH, that a naturalized citizen is entitled to protection in private and public property, raises a death blow at all legislative chambers, so as regards the great Republic of all gesticulations to intermeddle in the affairs of Cuba.

Weekly Commercial.

IRON AND STEEL.

PITTSBURGH'S GREAT STAPLE

Historical, Statistical, Mechanical and Anecdotical.

History of the Rise and Progress of Pittsburgh Rolling Mills—Furnaces, Foundries, Forges and Steel Works.

The Rising an unbroken in the lasting manufacturing of Pittsburgh, the quality of the rapid increase of our iron and steel mills, and the great importance of the interests involved, we will explain that no item rolling mill will be complete in another line, steel and iron mills, as many of our iron and fine rolling mills, according to the change being continued in one. Besides the various rolling mills, there are many iron mills connected by forging the ingot iron and rest of the items employed in our large iron mills, steel and copper mills," some which, it will be seen that they are to be counted among the largest establishments of the kind. A survey of the chronological order of these establishments shows that there has been a constant increase since the first one of any importance was built forty-seven years ago, and that the increase has been in the greatest degree in the last decade, the greater portion of them having erected their capital and businesses from, some of them too long. Four of the rolling mills now in operation were built in 1862, three in 1863, three in 1864, four in 1865, three in 1866, four in 1867, and three in 1868, and the capital invested in these mills, which have a capacity of eighty tons per week, Armstrong plate, weighing from fifteen to eighteen hundred pounds, have been turned out in several of these establishments. Their capacity would enable some of the mills to make plates six feet wide, from one to two inches thick, and weighing upwards of a ton. The total capacity of some of the establishments is more than one hundred and twenty tons per week. As an illustration of the immense power employed in rolling iron and steel, we may state that the largest rolling mill in Pittsburgh, the Sonman Mills, contains three sets of two high rolls, three sets of three high rolls, one set of four high rolls, one set of universal rolls, and one set of hot and cold saws, and the machinery is driven by two engines of 1,000 horse power each. The Sonman Mills were built in 1862, and have been increased from time to time, and now employ 600 men. The large rolls now in operation in this city are those of Park, Brother & Co., which are 30 inches in diameter, and the largest in the world," and those of Lindsay & McCutcheon, which are 28 inches in diameter. The largest rolling mill in the world is that of Krupp, at Essen, Prussia, which has rolls 36 inches in diameter. The rolls of Park, Brother & Co. are used for rolling armor plates for iron clads, and those of Lindsay & McCutcheon for rolling beams, channel bars, etc. The largest rolling mill in the United States, next to those of Pittsburgh, is that of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., at Trenton, N. J., which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Europe is that of Krupp, at Essen, Prussia, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Great Britain is that of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., at Middlesbrough, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Belgium is that of Cockerill, at Seraing, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in France is that of Schneider & Co., at Creusot, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Austria is that of Witkowitz, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Russia is that of Demidoff, at Nijni Tagilsk, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Sweden is that of Fagersta, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Spain is that of Bilbao, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Italy is that of Terni, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Switzerland is that of Von Roll, at Gerlafingen, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Holland is that of Van Vlissingen, at Flushing, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Belgium is that of Cockerill, at Seraing, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in France is that of Schneider & Co., at Creusot, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Austria is that of Witkowitz, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Russia is that of Demidoff, at Nijni Tagilsk, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Sweden is that of Fagersta, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Spain is that of Bilbao, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Italy is that of Terni, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Switzerland is that of Von Roll, at Gerlafingen, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. The largest rolling mill in Holland is that of Van Vlissingen, at Flushing, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons per week.

Total number of mills 18

Notice of the largest rolling mills and factories connected with the iron and steel business. A number of the items are three ugh. The following is a list of the principal articles manufactured at each of the rolling mills and factories, and the number of hands employed in the manufacture of the same:

Number of boiling furnaces 40
Number of puddling furnaces 40
Nail, bolt and spike machines 10
Steam engines employed 18

Notice of the extensive iron and factories connected with this establishment is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of nails and cut is a specialty.

The number of hands employed in the mills vary in weight from five pounds to seven tons. The total weight of the nails turned out in a single hammer in sixty-one hours, and the total weight of the nails turned out in a single hammer in sixty-one hours, and the total weight of the nails turned out in a single hammer in sixty-one hours, and the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

THE EXECUTIVE TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Ten days remain in which the Republicans of Pennsylvania must perfect their arrangements and do the work for carrying the State for Geary and Woodward. Nor is this a hard task if Republicans but half do their duty. We think it will be hard for even the most official observer of the common and ordinary which have been put forth by the opposition, to discover a single good one why Packer and Patterson should be elected, instead of Geary and Woodward. In these respects we fancy that the Democratic themselves are experiencing no inconsiderable disappointment and sense of failure. It is probable that they realize that they have been unable to show to the best partisan voter whereby the State would be benefited by the election of their candidates. Ask Finance, with a currency in full contraction as a driver of sharp bargains and a money making man, has not stood the test of a closer examination before the whole people, while his proven sympathy with the rebellion, from first to last, and the continued change of audience ready to get rid of paying twice such as every householder pays, do not commend him to popular support. Every one feels this. Nor does the nominee for Supreme Judgeship, Mr. Pearsons, come up to the requirements of public judgment. A man of unprincipled character, we nevertheless look in vain for the qualities in him which the intelligent mind associates with the highest judicial position. At a moment when genuine experience is teaching our people the vast importance of elevating in learning and ability and purifying from partisanship our judiciary, a comparison of the two candidates must inevitably result in a verdict for Judge Woodward, the Republican candidate. The election of Judge Strong over him, two years ago, was a great grievance. He has turned out a partisan Judge, seemingly intent on serving his party ends and factions. In this respect he is a melancholy spectacle, an admonition to the people which should impress them with the importance of placing the election of Judge Woodward beyond a contingency.

There are moreover questions of broader import. The administration of General Grant lays claim to the prompt inducement of the people of Pennsylvania. If ever an administration deserved to be supported it is his. It is an honest and frugal administration. Rascality is being crushed out of it. The devastating current of politics which good men had come to regard with almost irresponsible concern for its power as well as political consequences, has been growing less and less from the time of General Grant's inauguration, and to the extent that the employment of honest agencies endures it possible, will be tried so. At the rate of five millions a month the national debt is being extinguished. The national credit has been so improved that the funding of it at a low rate of interest is already practicable. The period when, in consequence, the taxes can be reduced is at hand. In not such an administration worthy of the support of the people of Pennsylvania? Is it not their bounden duty to give from thence their unhesitating support and encouragement in the great work he is proceeding for them and all the country? In their view of the approaching election, it seems that there can appeal such to make for sacrifices. Indifference it would be little less than a crime.

SPEECH OF GEN. GRANT.

We are glad to see the diplomatic speech by Mr. Dix, one of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in the speech of Harrisburg, authorized such a declaration authority as an advocate of cheap bargains and a money making man, has not stood the test of a closer examination before the whole people, while his proven sympathy with the rebellion, from first to last, and the continued change of audience ready to get rid of paying twice such as every householder pays, do not commend him to popular support. Every one feels this. Nor does the nominee for Supreme Judgeship, Mr. Pearsons, come up to the requirements of public judgment. A man of unprincipled character, we nevertheless look in vain for the qualities in him which the intelligent mind associates with the highest judicial position. At a moment when genuine experience is teaching our people the vast importance of elevating in learning and ability and purifying from partisanship our judiciary, a comparison of the two candidates must inevitably result in a verdict for Judge Woodward, the Republican candidate. The election of Judge Strong over him, two years ago, was a great grievance. He has turned out a partisan Judge, seemingly intent on serving his party ends and factions. In this respect he is a melancholy spectacle, an admonition to the people which should impress them with the importance of placing the election of Judge Woodward beyond a contingency.

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